

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Tennessee, 2013

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	5,950	31.5	10
Neck, including throat	50	.3	40
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	50	.3	40
Trunk	3,010	15.9	8
Trunk, unspecified	20	.1	7
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	40	.2	2
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	.2	2
Back, including spine, spinal cord	2,360	12.5	8
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	1,090	5.8	8
Thoracic region	70	.4	5
Lumbar region	1,140	6.0	10
Multiple back regions	70	.4	4
Abdomen	340	1.8	26
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	330	1.8	25
Pelvic region	220	1.2	1
Hip(s)	180	.9	1
Groin	40	.2	16
Multiple trunk locations	30	.1	12
Upper extremities	1,790	9.5	17
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	1,070	5.7	19
Arm(s)	250	1.3	16
Arm(s), unspecified	90	.5	126
Upper arm(s)	50	.3	16
Elbow(s)	50	.3	20
Forearm(s)	30	.2	1
Multiple arm locations	30	.2	8
Elbow(s) and arm(s)	20	.1	8
Wrist(s)	270	1.4	13
Hand(s)	120	.6	5
Hand(s), unspecified	30	.2	14
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	80	.4	5
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	60	.3	5
Multiple upper extremities locations	90	.5	24
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	40	.2	24
Multiple upper extremities locations, n.e.c.	20	.1	42
Lower extremities	880	4.6	20
Leg(s)	610	3.2	27
Leg(s), unspecified	20	.1	13
Knee(s)	470	2.5	33
Lower leg(s)	110	.6	5
Ankle(s)	180	1.0	7
Foot (feet)	70	.3	27
Foot (feet), unspecified	50	.3	4
Multiple lower extremities locations	20	.1	22
Multiple body parts	220	1.2	19
Neck and back	40	.2	3
Shoulder(s) and back	20	.1	12
Other multiple body parts	150	.8	30
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	150	.8	30
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	110	14.7	10
Trunk	50	7.2	26
Back, including spine, spinal cord	40	5.3	26
Lumbar region	30	4.2	40
Lower extremities	40	5.3	5
Leg(s)	30	3.9	5
Knee(s)	20	2.6	10
Total local government ^{5,6,7}	1,080	48.8	9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Tennessee, 2013 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Neck, including throat	20	1.0	3
Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	1.0	3
Trunk	510	22.9	8
Back, including spine, spinal cord	450	20.6	8
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	170	7.6	6
Thoracic region	30	1.3	3
Lumbar region	250	11.3	9
Abdomen	20	.9	29
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	20	.9	29
Pelvic region	20	.7	20
Upper extremities	290	13.3	25
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	170	7.5	30
Arm(s)	40	1.7	7
Elbow(s)	20	1.0	7
Wrist(s)	40	1.8	19
Multiple upper extremities locations	50	2.1	25
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	40	1.9	25
Lower extremities	210	9.3	9
Leg(s)	140	6.4	9
Knee(s)	100	4.4	14
Lower leg(s)	40	1.8	9
Ankle(s)	50	2.3	2
Multiple body parts	50	2.3	43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Tennessee, 2013 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Other multiple body parts	40	1.7	43
Multiple body parts, n.e.c.	40	1.7	43

¹ Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 20,000,000$ where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

³ Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) include cases where the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

⁵ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁶ Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System*-- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁷ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.